REMARKS

Claims 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38 and 40 have been amended. Claims 2, 7, 12, 17, 18 and 19 have been cancelled. Claims 1-6, 8-16, 20-40 are under consideration.

Generally, the independent claims have been amended to more clearly state that the search key is associated with the object by tagging the object with a tag in the file and the search result is associated with the tag. The first aspect is supported by claim 2, for example, and the second aspect is supported by claim 28, for example.

Claim 1 has been amended to include the elements of canceled claims 2 and 7 and an inference from claim 28. Claims 8-10 relating to media, signals and means have been similarly amended. Claim 11 has been amended to include the elements of claims 12 and 17-19. Claim 20 has been amended to clarify that initiating a search includes using a search key and a time of execution associated with the object by a tag associated with the object in said file. Claim 20 has been further amended to clarify that the search result is associated with the tag in the file. Claims 29-31 relating to media, signal and means have been similarly amended. Claim 32 has been amended to state that the search executor initiates a search using the search key and a time of execution associated with the object by a tag associated with the object in said file. Claim 32 has further been amended to clarify that the search result is associated with the tag in the file.

Claim Rejections 35 USC 102

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-22 and 29-34 under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Vora et al. (US 5,623,652). Claims 2, 7, 12 and 17-19 have been cancelled and therefore the rejection as it applies to claims 2, 7, 12 and 17-19 is overcome.

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Generally, the amended claims herewith recite associating search results with a tag associated with the object in a file and with which a search key is associated. This feature permits a tag to be associated with an object in any file, with a search key and search results being associated with the tag and hence the object. When a user sees a tag adjacent an object, the user can click on the tag and immediately get search results that have been acquired through a scheduled search pre-associated with the object. The user need not perform the steps required to open a search application, enter a search key and wait for the results to be returned to that application, the tag provides an indication that search results may be available and permits direct access to such results. A tag of the type described can be used in any application, to provide access to updated search information.

Neither Vora et al nor Stark disclose or suggest such structure or methods to enable the function of the claimed invention to occur. Vora et al, for example describe a way to display new updated information to the user, <u>within a search application</u>, after an earlier search has been run, and describe performing a second search at a later time after the search database may have been updated. The updated search information is displayed to the user in a convenient way by displaying old and updated information in two windows. There is no disclosure or suggestion of the use of a tag to associate a search key and search results based on the search key with an object in a file. Vora et al require manual operation of a specific search application. Thus search results produced by the search application are not associated with a tag associated with the object in a file as claimed.

Each of applicant's independent claims has been amended to recite associating search results with a tag associated with the object in a file and with which a search key is associated. Vora et al fail to disclose or suggest this aspect of the claimed invention.

The Examiner suggested that Vora et al disclose tagging and refers to Figure 6, box 615 and col. 15, lines 20-27. Notwithstanding box 615 does not appear to be specifically referenced in the Vora et al disclosure, the passage referred

to by the Examiner relates to indicating a date indicating when indexes for use in searching were last updated. The date cannot properly be equated with the tag claimed in applicant's claims as the claimed tag is associated with the object in the file and is further associated with both the search key and the search results and serve to link the search results and search key to the object, in the file, whereas the date "label" identified by the Examiner is not "in the file" in the context of applicant's claims, is not associated with the search key, in the context of applicant's claims and does not associate the search results with the search key or the object in the file.

In view of the above applicant respectfully submits that Vora et al fail to disclose or suggest associating search results with a tag associated with the object in a file and with which a search key is associated, as recited in applicant's claims. Consequently, the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) is overcome.

Claim rejections 35 USC 103

The Examiner has rejected claims 23-28 and 35-40 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vora et al (US 5,623,652) in view of Barnett et al. (US 6,369,840). The Examiner's reference to Barnett et al. under this heading is presumed to be intended to be a reference to Stark (US 5,935,210) as Stark is referred to in the body of the rejection and is listed on Form PTO-892 provided by the Examiner.

Further to the arguments above in connection with Vora et al., the Examiner relies on Stark as disclosing a mapping structure of a collection of computer resources as a basis for associating a URL with a search object. Stark appears to disclose a mapping structure in which a spider scans an HTML document to locate URLs. Then each HTML document referenced by a URL is scanned. This is not "searching" as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art when construing applicant's claims. Stark makes no reference to or suggestion of the type of search contemplated by the present applicant and thus provides no motivation to combine his teachings with those
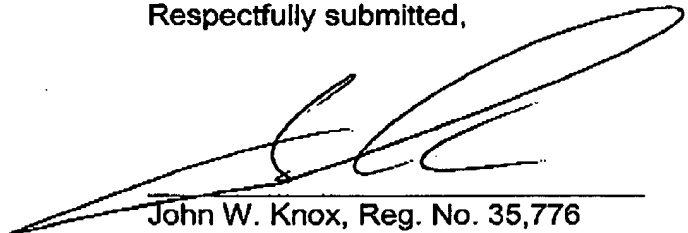
of Vora et al. Furthermore as the Examiner has pointed out Vora et al. do not expressly teach a search associated with a universal resource locator. Vora et al. offer no motivation to provide one. Consequently there is nothing in either reference to suggest that the teachings of the two references should be combined. While the Examiner suggests that they could be combined, this is not the test. The test is whether one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated by the teachings of the references to combine the references in a manner that would arrive at the claimed invention. This is clearly not the case. This, coupled with the fact that Vora et al failed to disclose all of the elements of the base claims (20, 32) from which claims 23 and 35 respectively depend, as set forth above, suggest that the Examiner's rejection under 35 USC 103 is overcome. Claims 23 and 35 should be allowable and the claims dependent thereon should be allowable due to their dependence on claims 20 and 32, respectively, and due to the additional subject matter each claims.

Applicant herewith petitions for an automatic extension of time for one month, from **November 5, 2003** to **December 5, 2003**, for responding to the outstanding Office Action dated August 5, 2003.

Please debit our account No. 06-0713 in the amount of **$110.00** for the extension fee pursuant to 37 C.F.R. Section 1.17(a).

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Applicant respectfully requests further favorable consideration of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Knox, Reg. No. 35,776
SMART & BIGGAR
Box 11560 Vancouver Centre
2200 – 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada   V6B 4N8
Telephone: 604-682-7295

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